UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/87
28 January 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 27 JANUARY 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992) and paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 780 (1992), I have the honour to submit herewith an additional document concerning violations of international humanitarian law on the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

The enclosed document lists alleged violations of international humanitarian law by the army of Bosnia and Herzegovina against the Croatian population and prisoners-of-war in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

May I request your kind assistance in circulating this letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Permanent Representative

94-04999 (E) 280194 300194

/...

Annex

DOCUMENTATION OF MUSLIM WAR CRIMES AGAINST THE CROAT POPULATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The Head of the Commission for Human Rights Violations and Humanitarian Aid Efforts before the Office of the President of the Croatian Republic of Herzeg-Bosnia, Mr Vladislav Pogarcic, documented in chronological order, war crimes committed by Muslim forces against Croats in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

- 29 January 1993, in the town of Gusti Grab located in the Zenica district, Muslim forces killed 5 elderly civilians. All victims were between 70 and 80 years of age.

- 23 March 1993, in the town of Orlist located in the Konjic district, Muslim forces killed 4 civilians. All victims were between 70 and 90 years of age.

- 23 March 1993, in the town of Buscak located in the Konjic district, Muslim forces killed 3 Croat civilians. Another civilian was shot as he attempted to bury his neighbor who was killed in the initial attack.

- 23 March 1993, in the town of Trusini located in the Konjic district, 15 civilians, including 3 women, were killed by Muslim forces. During the attack, Muslim soldiers used women and children as a human shield. Seven Croatian Defence Council (HVO) soldiers were forced to surrender to the Muslims. These soldiers were later shot in front on the women and children. One HVO soldier who survived the initial executions was refused any medical attention. Furthermore, there has not been any investigation regarding this incident.

- 24 April 1993, in the town of Miletici located in the Travnik district, 5 men were brutally murdered. Stipe Pavlovic was found with his eyes gouged out, Pranjo Pavlovic was decapitated and two others were strangled with chains. The culprits forced the victims to drink their own blood before being killed.

- 27 April 1993, in the town of Bilivode located in the Zenica district, 3 elderly civilians were killed when their house was set ablaze by Muslim soldiers.

- 27 April 1993, in the town of Susanj located in the Zenica district, 10 civilians were lined up and gunned down by automatic rifle fire. Anto Markovic, an invalid set to be evacuated, was gunned down while waiting in an automobile.

- 8 June 1993, in the town of Maljine located in the Travnik district, Muslim extremists, including Mudzahedin, entered and scorched the town. Retreating residents, which included 11 civilians (7 wounded) and 3 soldiers, were later

/...

rounded up and killed. The same Mudzahedin group was responsible for the murder of 38 prisoners in the village of Bikosc.

- 11 June 1993, exploding mortar shells in the town of Vitez killed 8 children and wounded a further 20.

- 11 June 1993, in the town of Drc novik in the Kakanj district, civilians seeking shelter came under attack by Muslim forces. Eight civilians were killed and 9 wounded in front of several witnesses and two UNPROFOR vehicles.

- 16 June 1993, Muslim forces attacked a humanitarian convoy in the Busovača district. During the attack, 14 civilians, 8 HVO soldiers and a medical technician were killed, and 18 civilians were wounded.

- 15 July 1993, in the town of Mostar, Muslim soldiers threw 16 civilians into a burning building.

- 27 July 1993, Muslim forces entered and scorched the town of Doljani located in the Jablanica district. Thirty-seven people were massacred and a further 190 were taken and imprisoned, including 21 children under the age of five, 42 children from the ages of five to fifteen, and 10 pregnant women. This tragedy was uncovered on 1 August 1993.

- 16 August 1993, in the town of Kiseljak located in the Žepče district, Muslim extremists massacred 43 people in cold blood. Most victims were killed by knives and other non-firearm weapons.

- 13 September 1993, in the town of Mostar, Muslim forces killed 5 civilians and seriously wounded 20 others, including 7 children from the ages of four to eleven.

- 14 September 1993, in the town of Uzdol in the Prozor district, Muslim forces massacred more than 40 civilians, predominately women and the elderly.

- 25 September 1993, in the town of Grabovica located near Mostar, a Muslim commando unit massacred 38 civilians. Three Muslim women were also killed as they tried to aid their Croat neighbors.

- 4 November 1993, in the town of Vinište located in the Zavidovici district, a Muslim commando group including individuals from Arab countries, killed an invalid and another civilian in front of his family.

- 13 November 1993, two priests were murdered by Muslim soldiers in the catholic monastery near Fojnica.

- 22 December 1993, in the town of Križančevo selo located in the Vitez district, 74 people were massacred and dumped in a mass grave near Počulice; on 8 January 1994, the murder of 27 individuals from this number was confirmed in a UNPROFOR report. Hitherto, of the entire group only 15 HVO soldiers have been identified.

The atrocities listed in this chronology are only those which have confirmed and documented proof. Other atrocities committed by Muslim forces against Croats in Bosnia and Herzegovina which have yet to be conformed by an independent source can be obtained from the Commission for Human Rights Violations and Humanitarian Aid Efforts before the Office of the President of the Croatian Republic of Herzeg-Bosnia.

Mostar, 14 January 1994